
Anvisning för Svensk Livfaktura

Bilaga D: General description of PEPPOL BIS

Version 1.0

Upphovsrätt

Den här anvisningen för Livfaktura BIS 5A 2.0 är baserad på PEPPOL BIS 5A 2.0 som i sin tur baseras på CEN CWA framtagen av BII arbetsgruppen vilket beskrivs i introduktionen nedan.

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ALLMÄNT

Nedan text är hämtad från handledningen som beskriver PEPPOL BIS, publicerad av OpenPEPPOL.

Introduction

The PEPPOL Business Interoperability Specification, “BIS” from here on after, has been developed by the OpenPEPPOL AISBL Post Award Coordinating Community and is published as part of the PEPPOL specifications.

The BIS provides a set of specifications for implementing a specific PEPPOL business process. The requirements of the business process are primarily those who form the basis for ensuring interoperability in the domain “pan-European Public¹ e-Procurement”.

The BIS provides guidelines on how to support the process specific requirements and how to implement these.

A BIS is based on a CEN WS/BII Profile.

The purpose of this document is to provide a common introduction to and description of the BIS documents. This document is referenced from the introduction section of each individual BIS.

¹ The word “Public” implies that the e-Procurement always involves a Contracting Authority in the Public domain. Even though the original PEPPOL Large Scale Pilot was initiated on the premise to provide support for public authorities and even though the public sector is still an important and relevant stakeholder of PEPPOL, it should be noted that any traffic going through the PEPPOL network might be on a “business-to-business” basis only.

BIS and CEN BII

The relationship between BIS and CEN BII is illustrated below.

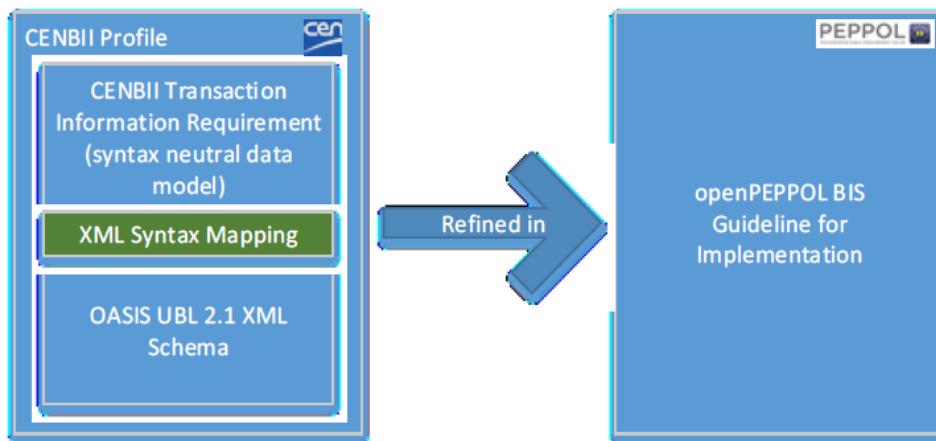


Figure – the relationship between CEN BII and PEPPOL BIS

The basis for any BIS is the CEN BII specifications, manifested in a profile. The BIS might correspond to the underlying BII specification without any restrictions, or it might contain restrictions and/or extensions made to the BII specifications. An accompanying conformance statement is used to document the details of how a BIS relates to the corresponding CEN BII profile.

BIS Customization of BII specifications

CEN BII provides two important elements that denote:

- The process / profile (ProfileID)
- The business transaction / customization (CustomizationID)

This XML snippet shows a BII profile without any customization:

```
<cbc:UBLVersionID>2.1</cbc:UBLVersionID>
<cbc:CustomizationID>urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biitrns010:ver2.0</cbc:CustomizationID>
<cbc:ProfileID>urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii04:ver2.0</cbc:ProfileID>
```

This XML snippet shows the same BII profile with a customization:

```
<cbc:UBLVersionID>2.1</cbc:UBLVersionID>
<cbc:CustomizationID>urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biitrns010:ver2.0:extended:urn:www.peppol.eu:bis:peppol4a:ver2.0</cbc:CustomizationID>
<cbc:ProfileID>urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii04:ver2.0</cbc:ProfileID>
<cbc:ID>TOSL108</cbc:ID>
```

This element identifies the customization (in this case BIS 4a issued by OpenPEPPOL).

For more information on the Customization feature of BIS, please refer to the “Guidelines for Conformance and Customization”.

Target group

The target group for this document is organizations looking to PEPPOL as the basis for interoperable solutions that enable the exchange of e-Procurement domain information.

Target organizations may be:

- Service & Systems providers
- Contracting Authorities
- Economic Operators
- Software Developers
- Specific verticals, domains or geographies

The specifications are typically useful for these roles (not excluding other potential user categories):

- ICT Architects
- ICT Developers
- Business Experts

THE PEPPOL BIS – SHORT OVERVIEW

Background

During the development of PEPPOL it became necessary to correct and elaborate specifications related to some entities, simply because the underlying specifications that formed the basis for PEPPOL's various software elements lacked sufficient coverage. In addition to extending the specification, the PEPPOL project also developed detailed guidelines and implementation instructions to further assist implementers of PEPPOL elements.

These implementation guides are called **PEPPOL BIS** ("Business Interoperability Specification").

The PEPPOL BIS provides a set of specifications that enable communication of e-Procurement information through the PEPPOL network. The specifications enable any organization to exchange information electronically ensuring that legal and business processing requirements within the European Union and the EEA² are covered. BIS supports common and typical business processes used by most industries. It enables users to issue business messages (such as invoice, orders) designed to work in a cross border setting.

The BIS defines a set of information elements (business terms) and business rules to ensure that requirements are fulfilled and to clarify any option that would otherwise be left open to implementers to decide on.

² EEA is short for the "European Economic Area". Current members are Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

BIS also provides policies that describe and explain the use of identifiers (party, address and various codes).

The scope of BIS

The BIS does not support data that is specific to certain industries or data that might be required in other domains outside the e-Procurement domain.

Trading partners can bi-laterally or within a trading context, provide additional content and rules to meet their specific needs using a BIS as the baseline for further customizations. This would require the designation of a new unique CustomizationID in order to separate it from the regular CEN BII or BIS transaction.

PEPPOL BIS IN RELATION TO THE PEPPOL INFRASTRUCTURE

The BIS can serve as a standardized communication agreement within a trading community – a “contract” - and can be reused for new trading partners without any additional setup cost. Implementing BIS subsequently offers the ability to exchange documents with various trading partners without previous bi-lateral setup (which in turn substantially reduces the cost of administrating electronic trading partners).

The PEPPOL approach is to promote the BIS as a procurement community agreement. One of the defining features of PEPPOL is the service registries function (known as “SMP”) where trading partners register their capabilities in terms of receiving electronic documents according to a specific BIS (one or more). This registration constitutes a community agreement: any PEPPOL partner can look up these capabilities and engage in a document exchange with the registered company without previous agreement or bi-lateral setup.

A BIS can be seen as part of a standardized communication agreement that deals with:

- the sequence of **information exchange** in a given process / work flow (known as “choreography”)
- the **content of information elements** / business documents (data elements)
- the **business rules** that govern the exchange of information

The PEPPOL specifications for the Post Award³ provide support for the steps in the procurement process following from a signed contract, linking information flow from catalogues, through ordering into billing. For further information, please refer to the PEPPOL web site (www.peppol.eu) and the Post Award section.

PEPPOL INTEROPERABILITY, CONFORMANCE AND TESTING

PEPPOL actors must adhere to the specified conformance rules in order to use PEPPOL for information exchange. The conformance requirements implies that:

- **issuing** systems/services must issue documents that do not violate the BIS rule set,
- **receiving** systems/services must be able to process/understand all content of the BIS for which they are registered in the SMP.

³ Although this document refers to e-Procurement in the Post Award domain specifically, the purpose, structure and general set-up is also applicable for the Pre Award domain.

Conformance is therefore expressed as a requirement on the software solution implementing the BIS and measured against document instances. Participants in the PEPPOL network register capabilities to receive documents, while issuers of documents do not register capabilities but commit themselves to be conformant to BIS.

Conformance is measured against a specific BIS and is measured against three key aspects:

- **Choreography**; compliance is measured against the sequence of collaborations and transactions defined in the BIS. Any software solution claiming compliance to a profile is expected to be able to support all business collaborations and business transactions defined in the BIS.
- **Data content**; compliance is measured against the transaction data model in the BIS. Any software solution claiming conformance to a BIS is expected to be able to process and understand all elements defined as part of the relevant transaction data models referenced by the BIS. This requirement implies that the receiving applications must be able to process/understand all content, while issuing applications must issue documents that do not violate the BIS rule set.
- **Business rules**; conformance is measured against the rules stated at collaboration and transaction level of the BIS. Any software solution claiming conformance to a BIS is expected to adhere to all business rules stated within the BIS description and the referenced transaction data model.

PEPPOL IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

The PEPPOL BIS are bound to the **Unified Business Language, UBL** syntax. OpenPEPPOL provides a set of tools and specifications for implementation support.

These may include:

- Business rules and code lists.
- Schematron components for validation of the business rules that apply to the content.
- Stylesheets for presentation.
- An HTML presentation of the data model for browsing.
- Example documents and test cases

Detailed information of the above elements is provided in the PEPPOL BIS document.

In addition to the implementation support provided in the respective BIS documents, several validation tools are also available, accessible from the Internet. These validation tools are provided from independent service providers.

Published PEPPOL BIS

The latest versions of the BIS are made available at the PEPPOL.EU site (www.peppol.eu), see “PEPPOL Elements”.

HOW TO READ THE DETAILED SCHEMA GUIDE SECTIONS OF A PEPPOL BIS

The use of empty elements is banned in UBL

As explained in section 1.1, the PEPPOL BIS schema guide builds on OASIS UBL 2.1. As a consequence the UBL rules on empty elements are inherited, as follows:

”[IND5] UBL conformant instance documents MUST NOT contain an element devoid of content or containing null values, except in the case of extension, where the UBLExtensionContent element is used.

To ensure that no attempt is made to circumvent rule IND5, UBL also prohibits attempting to convey meaning by not conveying an element.

[IND6] The absence of a construct or data in a UBL instance document MUST NOT carry meaning.”

Cardinality and Rules in PEPPOL BIS

In PEPPOL BIS schema guides, cardinality represents a necessary but not a sufficient condition for compliance - the requirements of any associated rules have to be observed as well.

Example from the schema guide in BIS 5A: InvoicePeriod includes the elements StartDate and EndDate. They have cardinality 0..1 but due to rules BII2-T14-R023 and BII2-T14-R024 both elements have to be present in a compliant instance of Credit Note.

General interpretation regarding heading "Description"/"Use" and specific rules in the schema guide

In PEPPOL BIS schema guides, "Description"/"Use" marked as Optional is overridden by the requirements of any associated rules.

Example from the schema guide in BIS 5A: cac:CreditNoteLine/cbc:CreditedQuantity has attributes unitCode and unitCodeListID defined as Optional but the rules BII2-T14-R019, OP-T14-R006 and EUGEN-T14-R030 require presence of both attributes and with specified set of values in order for an instance of the Credit Note to comply.

| Element/Attribute | Description | Usage/Rules/Code lists |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| cbc:InvoiceTypeCode | Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cbc:InvoiceTypeCodeType Info req.ID tir10-080 Bus req.ID tbr10-021 | Term name Invoice type code BII Usage A code that identifies the functional type of the invoice instance, such as commercial invoice, pro-forma invoice, final invoice. A code that identifies that the invoice is a commercial invoice. Code List ID: UNCL1001 Rules CL-T10-R001 - An Invoice MUST be coded with the InvoiceTypeCode code list UNCL D1001 BII2 subset Rules EUGEN-T10-R025 - An invoice type code MUST have a list identifier attribute "UNCL1001". |
| listID | Type xs:normalizedString Use required | |
| cbc:Note | Occurrence 0 .. 1 Type cbc:NoteType Info req.ID tir10-005 Bus req.ID tbr10-029, tbr10-035 | Term name Document level textual note BII Usage The textual note provides the seller a means for providing unstructured information that is relevant to the invoice. This can be notes or other similar information for which the invoice specification does not contain suitable qualified elements. Information given in as textual notes is mainly intended for manual processing. When "invoice clauses" or "declarations" are used they should be stated in full in the note element. |
| cbc:TaxPointDate | Occurrence 0 .. 1 Type cbc:TaxPointDateType Info req.ID tir10-006 Bus req.ID tbr10-024 | Term name Document issuing date BII Usage The date applicable VAT |
| cbc:DocumentCurrencyCode | Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cbc:DocumentCurrencyCodeType Info req.ID tir10-007 Bus req.ID tbr10-028 | Term name Invoice currency code BII Usage The currency in which the monetary amounts are stated must be stated in the invoice. Code List ID: ISO4217 Rules BII2-T10-R005 - An invoice MUST specify the currency code for the document CL-T10-R002 - DocumentCurrencyCode MUST be coded using ISO code list 4217 Rules EUGEN-T10-R026 - A currency code element MUST have a list identifier attribute "ISO4217". |
| listID | Type xs:normalizedString Use required | Rules EUGEN-T10-R026 - A currency code element MUST have a list identifier attribute "ISO4217". |

Legend:

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Tree view of elements and attributes. Elements are prefixed with a default namespace prefix but an actual instance file may use other prefixes as long as the namespace declarations are correct. |
| 2 | Element name or Attribute name |
| 3 | Occurrence – the cardinality of the element. Type – the type defined in the UBL XML Schema for this element. Info Req.ID – a unique identifier for the defined information requirement. Bus Req.ID – a unique identifier for a high level business requirement that can be fulfilled by the use of this (and other) elements. |
| 4 | Term Name – A common name of the business term BII Usage – A description of the meaning of usage of this business term. |
| 5 | Code List ID – A reference to a code list constraining the allowed values for this element/attribute. Rules – An identifier and textual description of a business rules governing the use of this element/attribute (and sometimes dependencies with other elements). |
| 6 | Type – the type defined in the UBL XML Schema for this element. Use – Optional or required attribute. Represents a necessary but not a sufficient condition for compliance - the requirements of any associated rules have to be observed, as well. |

